

H2 HISTORY

Paper 1 International History, 1945 - 2000

8814/01,
9731/01

Friday, 11 September 2009
0800 – 1100h (3 hours)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name and home tutorial group on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
Start each answer on a fresh sheet of paper.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Section A:

You must answer Question 1.

The United Nations in East Timor

1. Read the Sources and then answer the question.

Source A

The Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to establish, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, a United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), which will be endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and will be empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice;
2. Decides also that the mandate of UNTAET shall consist of the following elements:
 - a) To provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor;
 - b) To establish an effective administration;
 - c) To assist in the development of civil and social services;
 - d) To ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance;
 - e) To support capacity-building for self-government;
 - f) To assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development.

From the UN Security Council Resolution 1272, 25 October 1999.

Source B

“Our assessment here [...] is that the people of East Timor are ready for independence,” he said. “They have suffered a long foreign occupation and domination, and I think the time has come for them to get their independence,” Ambassador Andjaba stressed. He added that the UN Mission played a vital role in spearheading important social and political transformations in the territory since last year's post-referendum violence.

The purpose of the Security Council mission to East Timor was in part to review the implementation of Council Resolution 1272, which gives the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) the mandate to prepare the territory for independence.

The Security Council team then flew to West Timor, Indonesia, where it met with senior Indonesian civilian, military and police officials to discuss Council Resolution 1319, in particular the need for disarming and disbanding militia groups and repatriating refugees to East Timor. Ambassador Andjaba said in a statement that the Council had come “as friends of Indonesia” and would work with Jakarta to solve the problems in West Timor.

Taken from a website maintained by the UN Peace and Security Section of the Department of Public Information, November 2000.

Source C

With the mandate of UNTAET approaching its second year, both praise and criticism can be found for the UN mission.

UNTAET has been commended by Timorese for its focus on rural areas, wide-ranging programs, and its biweekly newsletter and radio program, which aim to inform the public about its policies.

Criticism has come from several public figures, including National Council President Xanana Gusmao, who said he hopes “that UNTAET would not repeat its mistakes of the first year.”

Four of the nine ministers of the East Timor Transitional Administration (ETTA) threatened to resign earlier because of frustration with UNTAET policies. The ETTA was established as part of the “Timorization” policy that aims to gradually transfer authority to the local populace. According to one of those ministers, Economic Minister Mari Alkatiri, “UNTAET should be subordinate” to the ETTA, adding, “Now that's Timorization.”

Timorese have also criticized UNTAET of wage discrimination where foreign staff are paid more than locals for doing similar work. There is also criticism that UNTAET, along with other international nongovernmental organizations, fails to consult regularly with the local populace on many issues.

A news report from United Nations Foundation, February 2001.

Source D

Many of these achievements are either misleading or things that UNTAET has been forced to do under pressure from Timorese people, civil society and leaders and international critics. We wish to clarify UNTAET's claims... The country is still littered with the destruction from 1999. It is the most dramatic feature of the Timorese landscape, still. Slowly this is being addressed by Timorese themselves, in small ways in different places. Other buildings have been rebuilt through bilateral donations. UNTAET has done little on this front and claims that it is not part of its mandate. But the mandate refers to “rehabilitation” which includes reconstruction. The blueprint of the World Bank flows from the mandate of UNTAET and its work is based on reconstruction of the country.

A challenge posed by a pro-Independence youth organization to UNTAET's publication on UN's 20 Major Achievements in East Timor, September 2001.

Source E

The international community has generally judged the UN's intervention in East Timor to have been successful, but the UNTAET mission in particular attracted criticisms of waste and inefficiency from East Timorese leaders, members of the mission itself and a range of observers. In fact, the UN delivered on each of its mandates in East Timor. But for future interventions in post-conflict environments, there are obviously questions that need to be answered as to what is within the capability of the UN to provide and what improvements can be made in the UN's planning and implementation process. It must be understood however, that the UN's involvement in East Timor went beyond traditional peacekeeping and arguably beyond the purpose for which UN was originally created. In line with the trend towards more complex peace operations since the end of the Cold War, East Timor required UN assistance in the areas of governance and elections, security enforcement, and nation building.

From a book published by an Australian academic, 2003.

Now answer the following question.

How far do sources A-E show that from 1999 to 2000, the United Nations was active and effective in preparing East Timor for independence?

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

2. To what extent can it be argued that Soviet actions were more expansionistic than the Americans' from 1945 to 1955?
3. How far do you agree that the Cold War ended because of Gorbachev?
4. "American economic dominance led to the growth of the international economy." How far is this true in the period 1945 to 2000?
5. "Prosperity breeds crisis." Assess the validity of this statement in relation to the global economy from the 1960s to 1990s.
6. "Israeli aggression is the main source of instability in the Middle East from 1960 to 2000". Discuss.